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Two learned and curious Observers in Staffordshire, concerning the Sand found in the Brine of the Saltworks of that Country &c. Sent to the Royal Society by Dr. Rob. Plot. S. R. S.

Aving had occasion about half a year since to consider the Brines whereof we make our white Salt here in England, and more particularly those of Staffordshire; I consulted amongst others that instructive discourse of Mr. John Collins concerning Salt and Fishery then newly publish't; wherein finding Pag. 52. that those great quantities of Sand met with in all Brines, whether of Pits, made of Sea liquor, or by melting of forreign Salts, are not in the Brines before they are boyled, but produced by a fort of petrification during the Evaporation; which He confirmes by the Experiment of strong Brines having been dreyned or squeezed through most pure fine Holland cf eight foldings, and no symptoms of any Sand being lest in the Filire: I thought it of concern to me (though then at a great distance my felf) to have the Experiment repeated upon the staffordshire Brine, not only because of the particular account I was then giving of it, but rather for the sake of the great quantities of sand I knew to come from that Brine, which I was inclin'd to believe would either quite overthrow, or mightily confirm the truth of that odd Phanomenon. Whereupon I made bold to sequest the assistance of two Curious Observers, Neighbors

to these Erine-pits, to make the Experiment, who were so very nice in performing it, that to the eight folds of fine Fsolland, they added as many more of fines Cambrick, through both which though they strained a competent Quantity of the brine, yet found nothing lest in this very close Colander, but a little black dust, which they imputed only to the soulness of the Water, it being nothing like Sand; for having examin'd the Cloath both with their singers and the Microscope, they could feel or see no more of Sand than if they had percolated the clearest Spring water; and yet this brine is sound to hold in boyling at least of as much Sand as Salt. i.e. the Brine that suffices to make a bushel of Salts yeilds also at least a Peck of Sand.

But not withstanding this Experiment, it did not seem to their apprehensions necessary that the sand should be generated in the boyling, but might rather be originally there; for before they strained it, they observed in the water (by the help of a Microscope) a great multitude of very minute Luimals (much smaller than those in peppermater) swiming about in it, together with many small transparent plates, some of them a little bigger than the Animalcle's, and some less, but all of a rectangular cblong figure, though some indeed seem'd very near a square, which they found also in the water after straining as thick as before. Nor did they wonder at it, because the pores or rather interstices between the thre ds of the Holland and Cambrick, though they were extreamly fine, appear'd in the Microscope to be exceedingly (they affirm'd they might fafely fay twenty times) greater than either the Animalcle's And these they judged to be the original particles both of the salt and sand, which as the Water evaporates in boyling they thought might gather together till they made up such a visible course body as we see the greater Cornes of each are. Wherein they were confirmed in a little time, for observing with an excellent Microscope fome

Some of the strong Brine which drops from the Baskers or Earrows when the Salt is first put into them, though at first it look't like clear water, yet upon a more accurate observation it appeared exceeding full of these oblong particles, which as they look't on them, they could fenfibly perceive to gather together and club to make greater parts, and as the water dryed off from the glasto grow far larger and larger till they appeared as big, and not much unlike a large fized Table Diamond: Which made them guess that the Sand might be also generated (if I may fo fay) after the same manners it appearing to them to be nothing (pardon the expression) but an insipid Salt compoted of parts not fo sharp pointed as the other, but rounder and blounter angled, and consequently not so pungent on the Tongue. Which point they believed might be cleared perfectly if some of the sand were dissolved in fair water, and that water examined afterwards by straining or otherwise to see if any, or all the sand, would be left behind ಆ c.

Whereupon having some of the Sand by me I endeavoured accordingly to dissolve it in fair water, to see whether I could reduce it again into its former state, but without success; its parts being so inseparably fix't that they would by no means dissolve: I also tryed the salt, which though it dissolved yet would not render it self again into blates. Whereof sending an account to my friends in Stafford/bire: they were pleased also to make a further trial of dissolving the sand separated from the Salt in boyling; which though they confest they could not do to any considerable Quantity, yet they found that after the straining, it was not so heavy by a great deal as before, the water that came from it being very clear, which made them believe that it did dissolve in some measure, unless (as is very probable) there were in the Sand some particles of Salt, which upon dissolution were separated from

it, and so render'd it lighter: Nevertheless they did not doubt but a great part of the Sand might also be dissolved though perhaps no great quantity in Fump-water in which it seems they tryed it. But there has no further Experiment yet been made, wherefore if the Royal Society please to fend me any instructions for a further tryal, they shall be carefully transmitted, and I date promise them ascarefully executed. What those Gentlemens opinions are concerning the Animalcula they do not tell me, what my own is concerning those matters, it shall suffice in general to acquaint you that I think they may perhaps may be analogous to the Eeles in Vinegar, the rest you must expect in my Natural History of Staffordsbire now in the Press. shall add no more but that one of the aforesaid Gentlemen fince the account above mentioned casually looking upon some of the Salt made at those pits before it was dryed and beaten small, observed that many of the larger Cornes were of the same shape to the naked Eye, as the minute ones appear'd of in the Microscope, and that they were visibly made up of a great number of small plates, shooting up from a quadrangular oblong Base into a very obtuse Pyramid, hollowed within. Which is all at present but my dury to the Society, and that I am

Their most

Faithful

Servant,

R, P.

I. Hor.